but who sees a glorious future for the South in the Union, and means to stand for the right as the Constitution declares it, against all comers in opposition to tranquility in this country."

Senator Sargent's candidacy for reëlection to the Senate from California in 1879 does not receive the the Senate From Cambrida in 1879 does not receive the manimous support of the Republican press of that state. The Legislature which will choose his successor will be elected next September, and, it is believed, will very close. Of its composition The San Francisco Chronicle says: "The Senate has 40, the Assembly 80 members. A majority is 61. Twenty Senators only are be elected and 20 hold over. Of the latter 16 are Democrats, one Independent, and three Republicans. Of the 20 Senators and 80 Assemblymen to be elected the Republicans will have to secure at least 57 and be able to control the vote of the Independent held-over Senator to be able to elect the United States Senator. This would leave but 43 of the members to be elected to the would leave but 43 of the members to be decreased or the Democrats. If they obtain 44 out of the 100, Sargent's successor will be a Democrat. Under the most favorable conditions the Republicans cannot reasonably expect to defeat the Democracy much worse than this next september." The Chronicle further adds that it would be better not to handkeap the party with any particular candidate, but to bend all efforts to electing a Republican Legislature and leave the choice of Senator to it.

The New-Orleans Times, an Independent Demeratic paper, believes that under certain conditions the House can be organized in favor of the Administration. But it does not favor the taking of any more promises to remove the troops. If this was done it thinks a coalition between Southern Democrats and Northern Republicant possible. It says: "The organization of the House of Representatives as a Republican body, without the cooperation of the Southern members, is simply impossible.

In the opinion of shrewd political managers the question pext to be determined is, Will Southern members continue the old alliance or form a combination with the Administration! It is admitted that the latter course virtually severs the Southern wing of the Democratic party from the old connection, and that hereafter, under whatever name they choose to take, they will be known as the Administration party. If the troops were ordered away, it is very certain they would never come back, and in consideration of the Pacific Railway and Levee bills being let alone, Garfield might not be so bitter a dose; but it is doubtful whether any considerable number of people would be willing to take the risk of him in consideration of any kind of promises."

Here is a queer, if not a questionable story, about the coy unknown who is carrying about the quo warranto in his coat tail pockets. It is from the New-York correspondent of The Philadelphia Times : The question of legal proceedings to oust President Hayes in favor of Tilden by writ of que warrante has been favored by David Dudley Field and has been freely discussed by some of the leading Democrats here and in Washington; but Mr. Tilden stated that he had never thought of such a proceeding, nor has he ever, directly or indirectly, advised or encouraged it. Field has urged that with the evidence that is certain to be made attain able by the overthrow of the Chamberlain and Packard governments, the election of Mr. Tilden could be legally established beyond a doubt before a judicial tribunal; but neither Mr. Tilden nor the friends most in his confidence have entertained the purpose at all. I feel fully dence have entertained the purpose at all. I feel fully warranted in saying that no such proceedings will ever be instituted, either by the advice of Mr. Triden or with his approval, and of course none would attempt it against his protest. He believes that he was fairly chosen to the Presidency, but Mr. Haves having been declared elected and commissioned in conformity with law, any attempt to question his right to the position now would be a wanton assault upon the tranquility of the country."

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Constitu Monalist has been publishing a series of letters from dis-tinguished Southern mea "on what the attitude of the Southern Democracy should be toward President Hayes." The last letter is from Judge James S. Hook of Augusta, who says: "Hayes comes to the Southern people, as the representative head of the F-deral Government, with the clive branch in his hand and invites all good and true men of all parties, classes, and conditions to sustain him in his effort to inaugurate a new era in our politics, in which partisan bitterness and sectional hate are to made to give place to honesty, merit, and patriotism. submit that with such a programme promised, it is th duty, as it should be the pleasure of our people, to trust and try him, and let a solid South uphold him, in the hope that his manly promises may be fulfilled. If he deceives us the whole South will be more solid than ever against him and his party. But if he proves an apostle of a new and better political 'faith and order,' in other words if he shall restore the ancient order when the fathers of the Republic brought and laid their holiest sa fathers of the Republic brought and hid their holiest suc-rifices upon the altars of our new-born liberties. I for one shall hall him as a deliverer, though I voted against him for Frealdent. It is my opinion the South should be ready to meet the President half way and in good faith treat his avowed friendly policy in a manner at once kind, candid, and conciliatory. Let us help to have done with the day of bad passions and worse policies."

Congressman Sayler went through the throes of an interview with a reporter of The Cincinnati En quirer the other day like a "little man." Of his own election to the Speakership he spoke with the utmost as Concerning the organization of the House be said: "If the House had been convened before the ink of the Foster-Matthews pledges to Southern men was dry, and while the platitudes of Hayes's peace-on-earthand-good-will-to-men-inaugural were floating on every breeze, the Republicans might have organized the Hous and captured the Speaker, but the Southern men have put their paws in the fire to pull out the chestnuts for Hayes once, and they will not repeat the experiment rai reasons: First, he can't get votes enough even if he got Southern votes; he has a rival in Garfield from his own State, and there is Ben Butler, who must not be everlooked. The Southern men will form no alliance with Northern Republicans. They will go into caucon with Northern Republicans. They will go into caucus with the Northern Democrats, and that caucus will nominate a man wro will be elected Speaker. It is hard to say who will be the choice of the Democracy. Sam Randall is a candidate for reflection, and enjoys the advantage of having held the offlee. He squirmed too much, however, while the electoral count was going on, and by trying to make friends of all sides disgusted his own party. Sam Cox is a candidate as usual, and is making numerous lectures in the South to capture votes. Morrison of Illinois is in the field, and others are mentioned."

The Rhode Island Republicans are satisfied with the result of the election on Wednesday. "Notwith standing the unprecedented efforts of the Democratic party," The Providence Journal says, "stimulated by the profuse liberality of their leader, Mr. Barnaby, and by the promise of aid by men formerly acting with the Republican party, we have this morning to congratulate our Republican brethren and the State that for the first time in three years the Republicans have elected their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by the people. The majority is not large, to be sure, but when we consider that two years ago the Republican candidate for Governor lacked 2,775 votes of an election and last year still fell short 2,888, we must say that unde the circumstances the result yesterday is uncommonly satisfactory. It is a result, too, that has been accomplished without the illegitimate expenditure of a dollar of money As we figure it, Gen. Van Zandt has a plurality of 711 over Mr. Barnaby, and a clean togicrity of 481 over all Mr. Howard, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has a plurality of 1,146 and a majority of 1,064. Joshua M. Addeman is reflected Secretary of State by 4,193 majority. Willard Sayles is reclected Attorney-General by 3,490 majority, and Samuel Clark is elected General Treasurer by a majority of 4,456, or only about 600 less majority than was given for President Boott 600 less majority than was given for President Hayes hast Fall. It will be seen that Republicanism is not fast dving out in Rhode Island, notwithstanding the assaults of foes within more treachere is and mischie vous than those without. The General Assembly will show about the usual Republican strength. The City of Newport gave a splendid vote for Gen. Van Zandt, a majority of 688, which made up for the shot communes of some other towns in the south part of the State, from which better results were expected."

# GENERAL NOTES.

A case involving an alleged infringement upon the trade-mark of certain brandies was argued before the Court of Appeals at Albany on Tuesday. Samuel Hand, the counsel for the owners, handed a bottle of the brandy to the court in order to illustrate the size and appearance of the packages. After the adjournment of the court Mr. Hand received a note from one of the judges reminding him that the rules of the coart required the submission and filing of sixteen copies of all exhibits. As the judges and counsel enjoyed their dinner with un-usual relish, it is to be presumed that the remaining copies were properly filed.

A large Irish retriever attended service at the Bangor Cathedrai three weeks ago. After strolling ledsurely up and down the uisle and showing his teet Whenever a forcible expulsion was attempted, he finally went as far as the lectern, where the dean was reading the second lasson, and made a careful inspection of the Vestments in which the divine was habited. When the preacher ascended the pulpit the dog attempted to fo low him, but was headed off by the bishop's verger, who chased him out of the cathedral. It was a queer specacle; the venerable official in betasseled gown, brandishing a silver-headed poker and trotting after the dog.

All Fool's Day is the patron saint's day of the outhern editor. The Mobile papers described last Monday a frog weighing 200 pounds. The New-Orleans edttors, not to be outdone, chronicled a remarkable phemenon on the borders of Lake Pontchartrain; about 40 acres anddenly sank 30 feet, and the trees on the margin tumbled into the chasm; rumbling noises heard a intervals; flashes of light streaming from the center of the hollow: a strong sulphurous smell; surface indications the Atlantic were running into the hole aforesaid and washing out things for an earthquake to come.

Zuleika, Princess of Georgia, was crazy to to on the stage, and, when she had met with fair succ pefore the footlights, was crazy to abandon the same As Catherine Lula Campbell she passed her early life in India, where she inherited a large estate. Being suddenly seized with a passion for the stage and a desire for adventurous travel, she broke off all communication with her family and friends, went to England about seven years ago, and appeared at Gravesend under the name of "The Princess of Georgia." Her personal beauty rather than her theatrical talents gained for her nuch admiration, but as Lady Macbeth she appeared with considerable credit one Saturday night at the Queen's Theater in the Autumn of 1874. She acquired a large stock of original pieces and a fine wardrobe, and her success on the stage seemed to be assured. Her fondness for the theater was turned into aversion, and she has abandoned the stage at the age of five and twenty.

The disclosures in reference to the Westorough Reform School have shocked grandmotherly Massachusetts. The testimony offered on Tuesday must be received rather cautiously, inasmuch as the witnesses were lads who may have exaggerated the horrors of the discipline, but the management of the institution certainly seems to have been inhuman and atrocious. One of the inmates testified that he had seen boys taken out of the sweat-box with the cords of the legs swotten black and blue. Two boys were confined in the strait-jacket for a week, with leather gags in their mouths behind the teeth and then strapped around their heads. Another inmate testified that his arms had been tied behind him while he was in the sweat-box, and that his hands were swellen to double their usual size through the pressure of the strap. One of his companions had been kept in this wooden strait-jacket about a week. This institution is known in the "noble old commonwealth" as a s known in the reform" school.

Englishmen seek redress in the courts for every private grievance, however petty. A tortnight ago a gentleman arrived at King's Cross Station, London, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and got into the third cab which he found at the stand, the first two being unattended. The driver refused to carry him to his destination, and insisted upon his calling the first cab. The Englishman procured the arrest of the driver later in the day, and a magistrate overruled the defense, which was that it was the practice of cabmen, who were often at the stand all night without getting a fare, that when a train arrived the first cab in the line should go off first and the others in their order. The cabman was informed that he had no right to enter into a combination with his associates, and was fined 30 shillings. Imagine a New York cabman's declining to take a farcon the ground that another fellow was ahead of him in the line! Imagine, too, a New-Yorker's recenting so small an imignity as this and taking time and trouble to prosecute the

The ignorance of foreign writers respecting American affairs has long been proverbial. A curious instance comes to hand in a recent number of The En glish Mechanic-the more curious because that periodi cal is usua ly careful and accurate. Speaking of the use of steam instead of horses on tramways, it cites New York as among the cities where this has been successfully attempted. Reference is made to "prismoidal railroads which can be carried through crowded streets with no more hindrance to traffic than a row of pillars in the center." The expressions connected with this reference indicate a belief that there is such a contrivance in this city. The writer goes on to state that " the air-line, as it is called, at New-York, is well patronized not withstandis cated, at New Jork, is well particles and the un-ing the coun er attractions of the trainways and the un-derground line." It is evident that what is here referred to is the Greenwich-st. Elevated Rairoad. It will be news to its patrons that it is called the "air-line," that it has a prismoidal track, that it is supported on pillars in the middle of the street, and that it has underground competitors.

#### MUSIC.

### THE THOMAS REHEARSAL.

The last of the Thomas Rehearsals for the present season was attended yesterday alternoon by a larger audience than usual, and the demon strations of satisfaction were much more hearty and frequent than is customary when the assem plage is composed as this was principally of ladies. It was a magnificent programme and a magnificent performance. The great feature of the concert was the famous "Faust" Symphony of Liszt, given on this occasion with the finale arranged by Liszt for orchestra alone; the other version, with tener solo and male chorus, will be presented to-morrow evening. This is certain to be remembered as one of the chief sensations of the season, for the orchestra has rarely done anything with more superb spirit or more faultless precision and grace. Another interesting event was the performance for the first time here of Helmsberger's arrangement of Large of Handel's for sole violin, full band of violins and violas, harp, and the great organ. The effect was splendid,

ber of new aspirants for recognition. There are five landscapes by Inness, five by McEntee, four by Wyant, three pictures by Eastman Johnson, three by William Hart, and one or more by Casilear, Lambdin, Gay, Yewell, Tiffany, Story, Cropsey, Bierstadt, Bradford, and Homer. The most important of the late additions to Mr. Moore's Gallery is a very carefully finished work by S. J. Guy which he calls " Fair Venice." It is a single figure of a girl, in the first ripened grace of womanhood, leaning against a balustrade in the corner of a lofty balcony The upper half of a cypress tree is seen on the left, and the foreground shows a palmetto in a vase. This-except the lady's costume—is all there is of Venice, unless it be Murano, which we see in the distance. But the approprinteness of the title is of less consequence to a good picture: Mr. Guy's works are always agreeable from his uple and refined treatment of the subject. His fair Venetian may be looked upon with increasing pleasure ecause of her beauty and the easy, unstudied grace of per attitude: she does not pose, being (unlike many figure-pictures we could name) unconscious of the spectator. In color, the same quiet harmony has been pre perved. It is a chord of three tones, just full enough to atisfy the eye.

Mr. Inness's "Scene at Perugia," which we noticed ome time ago, has been partially repainted, to its man test advantage. The foreground has been simplified, the live trees on the slope have now their true value, and the v hole picture thus gams in breadth and atmosphere. the "Storm and Light Effect," though very strong, is too es:1 ss for ordinary human moods: we much prefer his Mountains and Meadows," which has equal power and "Mountains and Meadows," which has equal power and exhales a broad sentiment of repose. Eastman Johnson's "Little Brownie" is a charming full-length of a little girl, painted in his simplest and mapplest manner. Mr. Dielman has a "Costume Head" which forciefls what good things he may do if he possesses the true aspiration and patience. Mr. McEntee's "Dark Days" is one of his best and most thoroughly postic pictures, and will therefore be appreciated by a small number of persons: W. T. Richards's "Gull Rock—Newport" and Edward Moran's "Storm Over New York Bay" are characteristic specimens of two very different marine painters, the former aiming at representing the broad, simple truth of nature, the latter applying his technical skill to her more dramatic phases. Mr. Wm. Hart has a "Cattle and Landscape Sauject," an upright picture of modernic dimensions, which strikes us as being his best work of the kind. It is admirably balanced in color, the in perspective, and unusually good in atmosphere. There is also a curious little piece by Mr. W. H. Beard outside of a banquet hall. The style and finish of the French artist are very amusingly imitated. Mr. Lambdin seems now to have devoted himself wholly to roses, and he has caught the trick of grouping them in their free, natural growth. We had almost forgotten to mention Mr. Wyant's landscapes, which differ less in execution than in iortunate choice of subject. His feeling for many aspects of unture is both delicate and profound; his style is his own, and even when we do not wholly respond to what he expresses, we must admit his sincerity. xhales a broad sentiment of repose. Eastman John

# PUBLIC OPINION.

The new Administration is fortunate in both its friends and its enemies. There is nothing before it but to go forward and deserve them both more abun-lantly.—[Springfield Republican (Ind.)

We look, therefore, to see Hampton the We look, therefore, to see Hampton the acknowledged Governor of South Carolina within a very cw days. If this conclusion of the case shall prove qually beneficial to the people of the State that a similar ettlement of a like difficulty in Arkansas effected, the ountry will acquiesce in its wisdom and propriety.—
Troy Times (Rep.)

Troy Times (Rep.)

The fact seems to be pretty well understood that the Commission's labors will take the form of organizing a Legislature and a Judiciary "on which all parties can agree," after which all further questions between the can gree," after which all further questions between the can expect which is a see that such a plan involves innumerable difficulties, and are in full sympathy with those who insist that it is impossible and preposterous.—[New-Orleans Times (Ind. Dem.)

Republican journals throughout the country Republican journals throughout the country have freely expressed themselves on the President's Southern policy. If any one will take the pains to examine the Republican press of the country with reference to ascertaining the current opinion on this topic he will be struck with the general and hearty approval it expresses of the policy outlined in the President's inaugural. There is not a prominent Republican paper in the country that assails or takes issue with Mr. Hayes on this subject.—[Boston Journal (Rep.)

## ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE. BROOKLYN DEPARTMENTS - THE PIPE COMPANY'S CHARTER-A PERSONAL CONTROVERSY IN THE ASSEMBLY - QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS AND HARBOR MASTER NOMINATED AND CONFIRMED-FVETO BY THE GOVERNOR. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, April 5 .- In the Assembly there vere spirited debates over several bills to-day, and concerning one bill more spirited remarks than were necessary. Mr. Bradley's bill for the reduction of all the de partments of the government in Brooklyn to one head came up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Bradley, in a speech of considerable power, argued that the bill ought to be passed in the interest of the tax-payers of Brooklyn. It would save the city \$30,000, and that was worth saving. Mr. Lyon offered as an amendment, that the bill should go into effect on Jan. 1. 1878, and that at the next ensuing election the heads of departments should be elected by the peo ple. Mr. Marvin opposed the adoption of the amendment. It would, in his opinion, thrust the department into the dirty pool of politics. Mr. Suydam also opposed the adoption of the amendment, and said that the Brook-lyn members had before them the simple question whether they would reduce expenses in that city or not. In view of the business depression the members ought to favor it. Mr. Fish favored the bill, but opposed the adoption of the amendment. The amendment was finally rejected and the bill ordered to a third reading. Mr. Gilect's resolution instructing the Committee on Education to report whether any legislation is needed to improve the normal schools was passed. A long and somewhat warm debate followed over, an apparently insignificant bill. It merely confirmed a lease of certain lands on the Allegany River belonging to the Seneca Indians for a petroleum pipe to run through. This pipe it is proposed to build to Buffalo from the newlydiscovered oil regions in South-Western New-York. Mr. Shannon and Mr. Tabor said that the bill was intended to break down a monopoly in the transportation of oil, and that the people of the section desired its passage. Mr. Alvord moved that a proviso be added that the lease must be confirmed by the Seneca Nation of Indians before it shall be of any effect. The Legislature, in his opinion, had no right to lease any of the rights of these lands without the consent of the tribe. He had letters from the tribe protesting against the passage of the bill. His amendment was designed to perfect the bill, but when the proper time should come he would have to strike out the enact ing clause. To get the right to pass over the bill those who desired it must go to Congress. He had been called the "White Chief of the Onendagas" for his advocacy of the rights of the Indians, and as long as he stood upon the floor of the Assembly he should continue to advocate their rights. Mr. Gere said that he would call the attention of the Assembly to the fact that although Mr. Alvord esserted that he was here as the representative of the people, the "White Chief" was always to be found on the side of corporations and monopolies when they were assatled. In his opinion members were not sent to Albany to legislate for monopolies. There was a certain raliway running from Buffalo that might be injuriously affected if the bill was passed. Mr. Alvord, in reply, said, with great coolness, that he never had permitted his motives to be impugued by a "foul-mouthed liar." This declaration caused a loud murmur of astonishment throughout the room. Mr. Spinola rose to a question of privilege, demanded that the objectionable words be taken down, and that the Speaker take the chair for the consideration of the insult offered to the dignity of the Assembly. The Assembly was in no mood, however, to avenge its dignity when prempted by Mr. Spinola, and listened placidly to Mr. Gere's declaration that he had not meant to attack the motives of Mr. Alvord. That gentleman then said that he had understood Mr. Gere to say that he was t hired attorney for a certain railroad corporation. He would acknowledge that he received a salary from the New-York Central to sell lands for it, and that was all the service he did for the salary. The bill was afterward

progressed. Upon the request of the Governor the Senate went into Upon the request of the Governor the Senate went into Executive session. A message was then read from him nominating for the office of Quarantine Commissioner David W. Judd. Republican (to fill his own place), and James M. Oakley, Democrat (to replace W. L. B. Siears, whose term of office expires). The Governor also nominated for Harbor Master Edward Toohill, Democrat. These nominations were confirmed. One of the Republican Senators, commenting upon this action of the Senate, said: "The Governor ought to see from the unanimous confirmation of these nominations that the Senate is in good humer, and that a good nomination for Superintendent of Public Works would probably be at once confirmed." Apropos of this remark it may be said that it is reported that Lieut-Gov. Dorsheimer, as a member of the Camal Board, has been informed by Gov. Robinson that the usual appointments on the canals might as well be made; and that Mr. Dorsheimer regards this permission as virtually wionas, harp, and the great organ. The effect was spiended, and Mr. Thomas was obliged to repeat helf the piece before the audience could be quieted. Beethoven's Second Symphony filled up the rest of the fine programme.

MOORE'S AMERICAN ART GALLERY.

Mr. Moore has recently been adding largely to the collection of American paintings in his Art Rooms, No. 39 Union-square, over Brentano's news establishment. His list now comprises 80 works, representing 20 or more well-known native artists, in addition to a numof any train, or who shall willfully throw any stone or other missile at any train or any railford, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The act is to take effect immediately. The Woodin Charter is to be considered to-morrow. The concurrent resolutions providing for the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Charter Commission and brought forward by Mr. Woodin in the Senate, were on motion of that gentleman under a special order for Tuesday morning next after the introduction of bills. Mr. Hammend's nill authorizing the taxation of the steckholders of life, fire, and marine insurance companies was ordered to a third reading.

The Governor transmitted to the Assembly to-day the following yeto message:

companies was ordered to 2 third reading.

The Governor transmitted to the Assembly to-day the following veto message:

SIATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, I ALBANT, April 5, 1877.

To the Assembly: I return without approvide-seemby bril No. 47, entitled "An act to amend chapter No. 817 of the laws of 1875, entitled "An act regulating the deposit of securities by plate class insurance companies."

The present stainte requires a disposit of \$50,000 of securities with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department by ever, plate glass insurance companies at condition precedent to the transaction of any business. The deposit is by law intended to and does 'urinsh a part of the security of the policy holders. All the companies of this class low doing business in the State have compiled with this provision. Their securities are in the Insurance Department. The effect of the bill under consideration is to allow them to withdraw one-half of these securities, and continue business upon a ceposit of \$25,000 only. Many policies have been issued under the law as it now stands, and the value of each one is affected by this bill. The security of the policy holders is lessened if it becomes a law. The statutes of the solvency of the one they took out their policies that \$50,000 were held by the insurance Department as a guarantee of the solvency of the omnary, Upon that guarantee the insured relied, and had a right to right, To dominish that guarantee of the solvency of the content of the state.

or rdy. To deminish that guaranty by half wound be report to the policy holders and had faith on the part of the stound policy at present demands added not lessened securior insurance companies, and the present provision of away is by no means too strincent. For these reasons I compelled to withhold my signature from the bill.

L. ROBINSO L. ROBINSON. Senator Woodin was compelled to leave the senate Chamber owing to illness this afternoon, and it is feared he is threatened with a severe siekness.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS-WHAT IS SAID OF THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION-NEW-YORK

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 5.-The Schate Committee on the Judiciary heard to-day a committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce on the amendment to the State Constitution suggested by the Municipal Commission. The committee consisted of S. D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce, James M. Brown of Brown Bros. & Co., Elliott F. Shepard, Seth Low, and ex-Mayor Opdyke. All made addresses in favor of the passage of the amendment by the Legislature. Mr. Shepard said that the amendment would secure good government for the cities, cause their debts to be paid off, prevent the crea tion of new debts, and reduce taxation to the point of endurance; the amendment would receive the support of the mechanics, farmers, and reputable citizens generally of the State; nearly one-half of the people of the State lived in cities, and three-fourths of the taxable property was owned in them. He would ask whether there could be any better managers of property than its owners. The corporation of New-York was in a fair way to become the owner of a large part of Manhattan Island by purchasing property at its own tax and assessment sales. Owners preferred to abandon their lots to paying off these added neumbrances. The result of the system would be the bankruptcy of the city. The rent-payers ought to have a vote because they eventually paid a portion of the

taxes. Mr. Opdyke said he appeared in behalf of the Board of Trade. He gave a history of the various attempts made by himself to pass a similar amendment in constitutional conventions and in the Legislature. The main feature of the amendment was the taking power to spend money away from the populace and putting it in the hands of those who have a direct interest in an economical Government. New-York was a commercial city, and taxes were becoming so high that com merce was going to other cities. He believed that the tuture welfare of the State depended upon the action of the Legislature. The amendment will undoubtedly

reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee.

It begins to be believed that the Insurance investigation has been largely used by schemers (possibly represented in the Committee itself), whose real object

To A Son.—Give up whist, my boy, and take to your book. Burn the midnight Hoyle, in fact. Eurn your cavendish, to—not by installments, but as an auto da ft.—(Funch.

was to put one or more of the great insurance companies and specially the Equitable, into the hands of receiver. If they could control such an arrange ment, these would, of course, be fat pickings, and two millions of cash on hand would be an exceedingly nice try. The schemers had an idea that the Equitable had was small, that its building was paying less that 2 per cent net, and that a remorseless system of probing and turning private affairs inside out, would show such other weak places that by a concerted hue and cry they could, with a rush, carry the receivership. All this has now apparently failed. It is understood here that the Examining Committee, headed by Gov. E. D. Morgan, have signed their report, certifying that all the accounts of the Equitable, since the start of the company, are correct, criticising some details of the management, but, on the whole, expressing more satis faction with it than has been generally expected. It is understood, too, that the investigation of the State

Superintendent results in a similar conclusion.

The Assembly Committee on cities heard to-day the opopents of Mr. Morrissey's bills in relation to the Dock Department and the Sinking Fund Commissioners, which recently passed the Senate. Arguments were made against the bills in their present form by William Allen Butler, C. H. Mallory, D. S. Babcock, John H. Starin, and Wheeler Powell. Some of these gentlemen opposed the transfer of the docks to the Public Works, and the conferring upon the Recorder, City Judge, and Chief-Justice the right to appoint three sinking fund commissioners. The following appeared in support of the bills in their present shape: Edward Fitch, W. H. Webb, Geo. Opdyke and O. B. Porter: Mr. Butler said that the shipping interests were in favor of adding tax-payers to the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners; but they thought that it was impolitic to place any political powers in the hands of judges. While he was a member of the City Charter Commission this subject had attracted his attention. At the time he came to the opinion that the med tion. At the time he came to the opinion that the meddling of officials connected with the judiciary with any other duty was unwise. The bill indicated a distrust of the Mayor by the Legislature; it was a makeshift, and not based on any sound principle. In its present form he believed the bill unconstitutional. Mr. Fish, charman of the committee, said he also believed the bill to be unconstitutional, and that it would defeat the plan of placing non-office-bolding tax-payers in the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. Several other members also expressed the same opinion. There is little probability of the bill being reported to the Assembly in its present shape. It is believed that the power of appointment will be given to the Mayor will report unfavorably to-morrow on Mr. Ecclesine's Rapid Transit bill. This bill gave the Elevated R diroad a right to proceed in the construction of its road despite an injunction, the payment of damages the courts might afterward decide the road had caused their property.

The Republicans of the Assembly held a caucus this afternoon. Resolutions were passed that they would not consent to an adjournment of the Legislature until all necessary business and the most important hills now on the calcudar have been considered. The Omnibus bill and the Manticipal Commission amendment to the Constitution were named as among the necessary measures to be dling of officials connected with the judiciary with any other duty was unwise. The bill indicated a distrust of

the calcular have been considered. The Ornshills of in-the Manicipal Commission attendment to the Constitu-tion were named as among the necessary measures to be considered before adjournment. These measures it was resolved to push forward for consideration as swiftly we possible, but no pledge was exacted of them. It was also resolved to vote as a party against all motions for ad-journment by the Democrats, and to decide that question at a causer meeting.

resolved to vote as a party against all motions for adjournment by the Democrats, and to decide that question at a cancus meeting.

A State game hav prepared by J. S. Brown of Cayuga was the subject of discussion for three hours in the Assembly to-night. Many amendments were offered and voted upon, but none except one proinbiting seine fishing in the St. Lawrence River, was adopted. A vigorous attempt was made to change the limit to shoot woodcock from Sept. 1 to Aug. 1, but the amendment was rejected. The bill was finally recommitted to the Committee or Game Laws, with matructions to report at any time. Needed amendments to the bill will be made in this committee. Mr. Fish reported from a majority of the Committee on Cities the Senate New-York Ominious Charter bill, with an amendment striking out the provisions relative to street cleaning. Mr. Fish stated that the committee would next week be able to report an amendment on that subject to be inserted in the bill.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE NEW-YORK ANNUAL CONFERENCE. SECOND DAY'S SESSION-STANDING COMMITTEES. KINGSTON, April 5 .- At the session of the

New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, the report announcing the standing committees for the session was adopted, as follows:

STEWARDS-S. J. Ferguson, J. G. Oakley, S. Merchant, R. Kelly, G. Clark NECESSITOUS CASES-A. Coons, G. Woodworth, D. Buck, E. E. Pinney, J. M. King.
EDUCATION—T. Lamout, W. W. Taylor, C. S. Harrowér,

E. E. Pinney, J. M. Kolg, EDCCATION—T. Lamout, W. W. Taylor, C. E. L. EDCCATION—T. Lamout, W. W. Taylor, C. E. L. E. S. Fi ch, J. N. Schade. Sandares, J. T. Hargrass, E. Lewis, STATISTIC—F. D. Abrams, J. T. Hargrass, E. Lewis, Sunday-schools—D. McCartney, G. H. Carey, P. Germond, W. S. Winans, E. Quick, Thact Caube—B. H. Bard, F. M. North, E. F. Barlow, Tract Caube—B. H. Bard, F. M. North, E. F. Barlow,

C. Gorse, N. Brasse,
BIBLE CAUSE—W. Stevens, A. Gaylord, O. Van Kemen,
W. S. Tuthill, C. M. Egglestine,
FREEDMEN'S A1D—C. C. Miller, J. H. Gorse, C. Roehr,
J. W. Scillek, J. C. Hoyt. PERIODICALS—F. Bottome, S. G. Keyser, J. Rowe, S. J. McCatcheon, J. H. Wood.
POST-OFFICES—J. W. Smith, W. Ostrander, S. P. White, F. Bottome, S. G. Keyser, J. Rowe, S. J. McChurles—J. W. Smith, W. Ostrander, S. F. White, O. P. Dales, F. Tetley.

O. P. Dales, F. Tetley.

TEMPERANCI—W. H. Mickle, W. E. Clarke, J. Keegan, A. B. Barbe, G. Hearn.
Church Extension—H. B. Mead, J. G. Slater, J. N. Bryers, A. N. Muninx, W. S. Benton.
Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union—J. F. McClelland, A. N. Hayres, C. P. Wixon, W. W. Sever, T. Elliott. To Distribute Appearinonment of Bennyolent Moneys—J. K. Wardie, N. B. Thompson, J. Wiley, J. P. Binger, M. Symons.

MEMORIS—T. Ladge, on memoir of J. Davles; L. M. Vincent, on memoir of M. Richardson; W. H. Ferris, on

Vincent, on memoir of M. Richardson; W. H. Ferris, on memoir of W. Gloss; J. R. Vandewater, on memoir of E. Clement; A. K. Sanford, on memoir of N. Messiter; A. K. Sanford, on memoir of J. Whittaker; J. K. Wardle, or memoir of J. K. Still; A. M. Osbon, on memoir of T. New-

At the session to-day the Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, reported the condition of that in-stitution, and appealed for support. A large collection was taken up to defray the running expenses of the ea lege. Dr. Nelson presented the claims of the Methodisi

lege. Dr. Nelson presented the claims of the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern. A statement was made that the amount for the support of the bishops for the present Conference would be \$37,080.

The White Plains Church matter was taken up. Presiding Edder Crawford stated the question to be, "Was Brother Ezra Tinker, as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of White Pains, authorized to establish religious service in Moran's Halt?" Bishop Harris stated that the law was clear on the subject. It had been decided in 1859 that it was contrary to discipline for one preacher to en er the charge of another and appoint or hold meetings, and it is the daty of the pastor to desist when informed of the law and of his wrongdoing by the bishop. Resolutions were offered by the Rev. A. M. Oxforn that, as Brother Theke changed his place of worship contrary to the discipline and judge his place of worship contrary to the discipline and judg ment of the Board of Bishops, the church and congrega-tion should desist, and also that Mr. Tinker's characte pass. Pending discussion, the Conference adjourn

THE NEW-YORK EAST ANNUAL CONFERENCE HARTFORD, Conn., April 5 .- The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church re convened this morning. The questions Who are the supernumeraries and who are the superannuated preach ers't were disposed of. The following supernunerary preachers were placed on the active list: Messrs. T. G. Osborne, R. K. Diossy, J. E. Searles, J. A. Dean, and S. H. Bray. The following were continued in their present relation: Messrs. William H. Norris, H. F. Pease, J. S. Inskip, A. S. Francis, J. N. Roche, J. Henson, W. H. Bangs, A. H. Wyatt, C. B. Sing, and W. P. Corbit. The relations of the following superannuated preacher were continued: Messrs. F. W. Sizer, N. Kellogg, S. W. Scoful, R. D. Kirby, G. L. Fieller, W. F. Smith, Z. Davenport, S. S. Strong, J. Crawford, C. Brainard, L. Webb, S. H. Clark, A. S. Hill, J. Parker, J. S. Mitchell, R. K. Reynolds, E. E. Griswold, W. Gothard, Ira Abbott, N. Mead, A. B. Pailling, C. Shilman, S. Dunn, H. Burton, G. Waterbury, Moses Hill, Julius Field, L. L. Nickerson, S. W. King, Daniel Devinne, A. Nash, S. Howland, N. Tibbals, N. C. Hoyt, S. Landon, Abel Stevens, J. O. Werth, and Isaac Sanford. Dr. Strong addressed the conference in advocacy of the Drew Theological Seminary, urging that a Janes professorship be established. A proposition to reduce the number of presiding eld rs from five to three was made the special order for tomorrow at 10 o'clock s. m. Scoful, R. D. Kirby, G. L. Fieller,

# NEW-ENGLAND ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Boston, Mass., April 5 .- In the morning session of the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Lynn, a committee of five was appointed to consider all political questions. The Commit-tee on Conference Relations reported that when for any reason except ill-health of himself or family, or advanced years, a brother declines to take work, or cannot be stationed without detriment to the cause, we recommend that he ask for a location; and we further recommend that the following brethren be requested to ask for location : The Rev. Mesers. J. W. Lee and John H. Coolocation: The Rev. Mesars J. W. Lee and John H. Coo-lidge. A list of superannuated and supernumerary preachers was referred to the Committee on Conference Relations. The question of retiring from the list of effective preachers such as were ineffective was settled by referring the matter to the Committee on Conference Relations. The Committee on the State of the Church presented a long report, which was laid on the table. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowier, editor of The Christian Advo-cate, made a brief address on various subjects of denomi-national interest.

SITTING BULL FLEEING TO BRITISH AMERICA. DEADWOOD, D. T., April 5 .- Crazy Horse and 1,500 warriors encamped north of Bear Butte Creek last night on their way to the Spotted Tail Agency. They are in a destflute condition and anxious for peace. They state that Sitting Bull will accept no terms of surrender, and that he is making for the British possessions.

# THE NEGRO AS A CITIZEN.

HIS CONDITION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. WHITE MEN DOING MANUAL LABOR-SHIFTLESS-NESS OF THE BLACKS-400 COLORED MEN AND ONLY 30 WHITES IN THE STATE PRISON-THE COST AND MANAGEMENT OF CRIMINALS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CHARLESTON, April 1 .- Let me not do injustice to the negro in discussing the condition of the South. As a politician he has proved a failure, and the communities which have fallen under his rule have been sorely afflicted; but he is the workingman every where in the Southern States. If there is dignity in labor, then he ought to be more dignified than hi white brother. The Southern white man has a horror of manual labor, and especially of farmwork. In the whole journey from Richmond to Charleston I did not see a single white man at work in the fields. Everywhere it was the negro who was plowing and planting. So in the towns it is the negro who drives the carts, handles the goods and farm products, makes the gardens, does the work in the streets, and fetches and carries generally. He shares the trade with foreigners and Northerners. The white man will keep a store or practice a profession, but that is about all he appears willing to do. If he own land he expects to live by it, while the negro performs, the labor of cultivating the soil. Forgetful of Poor Richard's proverb, he wants to thrive by the plow, but will neither hold not drive. I am at a loss to know how the white men make a living in this State. In the northern counties, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, I remember to have seen white farmers tilling the fields, but that region belongs only geographically to the South. It is a country of small, hilly farms, where Northern crops are cultivated in Northern ways with only the help of a small negro population. In all other parts of the State it is the rarest thing to see a white man engaged in anything that requires the use of his muscles.

No wonder the country is poor when the portion

skill and energy that comes of intelligence refuser

to take part in the all-important work of an essentially agricultural community. Here in Charleston the blacks are not only the domestic servants, carters, porters and stevedores, but they are also the market gardeners, fishermen, butchers, marketmen, and to a considerable extent the skilled mechanics. With the unfailing capital of his sinewy arms the negro ought, if he did nothing to balk the laws of political economy, to possess the land and its riches in a few generations, but he does not seem to be making much progress in accumulating wealth. I cannot learn that as a rule the colored people in this State are much better off than they were six or eight years ago. Of course there are exceptions; here and there a man-usually with an admixture of white blood-accumulates a little property; but as a class the blacks appear, from all that I see and hear, to have halted at the stage of progress they reached four or five years after the close of the war. The stimulus of freedom spurred them on for a time, but, when working for themselves ceased to be a povelty, they fell back into the thriftless, careless habits bred in slavery. In traveling through the country one seldom sees a new cabin, or an old one that bears any marks of repair. The dwelling of the country negro is the old plantation hovel of a single room, built of logs or rough boards, which was erected in the days of slavery, and he seems to have no ambition to increase his comforts by adding an extra room, building a porch over the door, planting a shade tree, or even stopping up the chinks in the walls. Most of these cabins have no sash, the windows being closed with board shutters. In the towns the blacks crowd into the little dirty one-story houses, formerly used as quarters for the domestic servants of the whites, or occupy similar structures in the suburbs. The outskirts of a Southern city are usually dotted with rough, unpainted cabins, without door-yards, shade, or out-buildings, where the negroes live in the rudest possible way. The discouraging thing in their condition is their absence of desire to improve it. Apparently they don't care for better houses, better furniture, better clothes, or better food. What, then, do they do with their earnings f They do not earn so much as might be expected from the fact that they are everywhere the laborers of the community where they live, and this is because they will not work steadily. No people in the world are as fond of holidays and merrymakings. Wherever one goes he finds idle negro men lounging about the towns and railway stations, and sees idle women sitting on the steps of their hovels or gossiping with each other. The average negro appears to lapse into laziness as soon as he has assured himself of corn and bacon enough for his family to cat, and nobody enjoys more than he the pleasure of sitting on a fence-rail or a dry-goods box. It is hardly to be expected, however, that he will be a steady laborer until the white man sets him the example and forces him by sharp competition out of his thriftless, easy-going habits.

If the negro is the workingman of the South, it must be admitted that he is also the criminal. I visited the State Prison at Columbia the other day and found that it contained over 400 colored convicts and only 30 whites. It should be remembered that this is a State where there is usually a majority of negroes on a jury, and where the Judges owe their positions to the votes of colored members of the Legislature. Evidently this great disparity in the number of criminals furnished by the two races cannot be accounted for by any unfriendliness toward the blacks on the part of the courts. The prison itself is a monument to carpet-bag misrule. It is little more than a huge unfinished stone wall, pierced on each side with four tiers of cells. The building that was to roof and inclose these cells was never built, and the poor convicts have no fires in Winter and no protection against storms and cold save what they can get by standing pieces of plank against the iron bars of their celldoors. A brick wall runs for a few hundred feet along the front of the yard, and then ends abruptly, all the rest of the grounds being without inclosure except for a short distance, where a tumble-down board fence prolongs the wall. Four or five guards, placed in towers, are all the barrier between this army of criminals and the open fields along the Congaree River, and yet escapes are very rare. The warden, Col. Parmelee, was appointed : few months ago to reform the abuses and extravagance that grew out of political management of the prison, and with the small means at his command has done a remarkable work in establishing discipline, cleanliness, and industry. He told me that the negro prisoners were very tractable. Nearly all were committed for crimes against property, while the whites, as a rule, were guilty of crimes against the person. "It must be said to the credit of the lower classes of South Carolina whites," remarked the warden, "that they do not steal. They are quick to use a knife or a pistol in a quarrel, but, however low down they may be, they respect their neighbor's property." An excellent feature introduced by Col. Parmelee

is a reform school for boys. He found sixty colored lads, of all ages from ten years up, mixed in with the older prisoners, sharing cells with them, and receiving of course more instruction in vice than in virtue. He separated them from the men, built a schoolroom and workshop for them, and is putting them through a course of education in common school branches and in such handicrafts as sewing and making palmetto hats and baskets. The teacher is a colored man, and his assistant is a tall fellow of pure black blood, who is a convict, and has got most of his education since the school was begun The boys went through an oral recitation in chorus in history, grammar, arithmetic, and geography for my benefit, and exhibited a surprising quickness and accuracy in their answers. Afterward they marched out and exercised in military evolutions in a way that would not have been dis creditable to West Point cadets. I saw only three or four mulattoes among the whole sixty. The older prisoners, who were sitting in front of their cells, it being Good Friday, which is here a legal holiday, were also nearly all of unmixed black blood. The inference from this fact would seem to be, that the mulattoes either do not steal of are too sharp to be caught at it. I was told by the warden that a few years ago, when the prison contained only 150 in-

mates, it cost the State \$80,000 a year to maintain, and that with over 450 convicts he now runs it at a yearly cost of \$40,000.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. For New-Ingland, light rain or snow, followed in the afternoon by clearing weather, slowly rising temperature, north-west to south-west winds, and low but rising barometer.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or fair weather, light westerly to southerly winds, and slowly rising barometer.

### TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the harometrical variations in this city of section of times. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 25 he preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillation the mercary during those hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 6-1 a. m .- There was no re covery from the barometric decline which took place during yesterday's rain. The variations of temperature were small, closing with slightly increased warmth. A considerable percentage of subisture still remains in the air. On the whole the indications are not very favor-

able.

For this city and vicinity, somewhat warmer, partly cloudy and at times threatening weather is probable, at least in the early hours of the day. To-morrow, especially toward its close, is likely to be clearer and colder.

### THE MARYLAND RAILROAD TAX.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 5 .- The case against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to recover a State tax on the gross receipts of the road is not yet decided. Judge Dobbin sustained the exceptions of counsel for Judge Dobbin sustained the exceptions of counsel for the road to certain discoveries asked for by the State in regard to gross receipts, that is, that any discovery by the State which goes beyond receipts from fares for pas-sengers and toils for freights was not admissible. The case remnius to be tried on the pleadings with the au-swers put in by the company to interrogatories to which the road did not except. of its population that ought to join to strength the

> FROM ST. JOHNS, P. R.-In steamship Huntsville April 5.—Joseph W. Pressy, Mrs. Pressy, Jose Y. H. rnandez Victor Hernandez, Elenterio O'Kelly, Luis Villalon, Juni Herrera Epalza.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

LATEST SHIP NEWS. [For other Ship News ses Third Page.]

[For other Ship News see Third Page.]

ARRIVED.

Steamship Switzeriand (Belg.), Jackson, Antwerp March 25, with mose. and 74 pass to G. W. Colton. April 3, Int. 41, 17. Ion. 64, 37, passed a four-masted steamship bound E. same time, signated bark Mary S. Cheson of St. John, N. B.), tound E. same day, 500 miles. It from Sandy Hook, passed atomiship Navada, hence for Liverpool; 100 miles, passed atomiship Navada, hence for Liverpool; 100 miles, passed atomiship Navada, hence for Liverpool; City Point, and Norfolk, with mides, and oass, to Old Dominion Steamship Col. Brig Excelsior, Mayer, of and 6 days from Bermuda, with produce to order, vessel to Leayeraft & Co.

OMBESTIC PORTS.

KEY WEST, April 5.—Salled, ship Alhambra, for Liverpool, with the cargo of cotton of the wreeked ship Almora.

WILMINIOTOS, N. C., April 5.—Ceared, bark Iduna, Lundgren, Hull; barkentine Vick and Mobane, Whitesides, Liverpool; self.r John S. Lee, Chase, Laguayra; brig R. Von Benningsen, Koster, Hamburg.

pool; sebt. John S. Lee, Chase, Laguayra; brig R. Von Benningsen, Koster, Hamburz.

1011 ADRICTILA, April 5.—Arrived, steamships Perkiomen,
Pierce, Portsmouth; Wildiamsport, Willeta, Salem; Alfentown, Tuttic Williamsburg; H. L. Gaw, Pierson, Isatimore;
barks Oskar and George, Lenganbiad, Liverpool; Rachole,
Eumiteich, Bristol; Germania, Evers, Bowne, haven; schrs,
Wyoming, Foas, Cardenas; Almira Wooley, King, Danversport; J. E. Sanford, Portamouth, Cleared, steamships Ellio
Kinght, McCreary, New-York; R. Willing, Her, Battimore;
bark Marianna 7th, Lopez, Lisbon; sehra Abby L. Dow,
Young, Matanzas; Crissic Wright, Clark, Key West; Mary
Willer, Dayton, Wareham, Salled, steamships Indiana and
Ellie Knight.
CRARLESTOS, April 5.—Arrived, schrs. Joe Carleton, from

CHARLESTON, April 5.—Arrived, schrs. Joe Carleton, from tockport; White Foum, from Boston, Sailed, steamships G. V. Clyde, for New York; Falcon, for Baltimore; schrs. Mag-tig. I. Lawrence, for Philadelphia; J. X. DeWorf, for Weynouth; J. W. Vanaman, for Wilmington, Del.; Mary F. Coron, for Philadelphia.

mouth; J. W. Vanaman, for Wilmington, Del.; Mary F. Corson, for Philadelphia.

EALTIMORE, April 5.—Arrived, steamer William Whilden,
Eagran, Philadelphia; ship Baltimore (Ger.), Fosken, Bremen;
barks Mariner (Br.), Thurmott, Dublia; Carletta (Ital.), Dedoni, Bristol; T. K. Weisien, Colson, Calbartien, Rappello
(Hal.), Mortola, Bremen; schooners Lemnel Hall, Tripp, Aspinwali, Hattie Loilis, Loilis, Charleston, Cleared, steamers
John W. Garrett, Foster, New York; Elizabeth, Clark,
Philadelplia; bark Akhera (Russ.), Astrom. Cork;
schooners Eliza Christic (Br.), Bonnell, St. Johns, P. R.
Ada J. Simonton, Hall, Key West; Nautilus, Peck, Da. Nersport; Wolcome R. Beebo, Lozier, Hoboken; Lucy Wheatley,
Loils, Savannah, Salid, steamer Nurnberg; barks Bergliot,
Emilia Figila, Young Eaglo, Don Justo.

DIED.

GREEN-In this city, April 5, Grace, wife of J. Wilson Green, in the 68th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

HOPPOCK-AL Dunellen, N. J., April 4, 1877, Rachel, widow of Jacob Hoppock, in her 81 st year.

Funeral services at the Prosbyterian Church, Dunellen, on Saturday, April 7, at 12 o'clock. Cars leave foot of Liberty-at, Central R. R. of N. J., at 10.30 a.m.; return at 122 p. in.

LYON-At White Plains, on Tuesday morning, April 3, 1877, Miss Harriet A. Lyon.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Gilberty, Lyon, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and at 2:30 o'clock from the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

MONTANT-On Wednosday evening, the 4th inst., at his late.

MONTANT—On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. at his late residence, 49 West Twenty second st. Louis Brugiere Mon-tant, in his 29th year, eldest son of the late Alphonse P. Montant. Puneral services at St Vincent de Pan's Church, Twenty-thirdet, near Sixth ave., on Saturday morning, the 7th st half-past 9.

PECK—At Staunton, Va., April 4, Mrs. Mary S. Peck, relief of the late John Peck of Brookiyn and daughter of Hon. Thomas R. Gold of Whitesboro', N. Y. POTT-On Wednesday, April 4, Thomas Pott, in the 63d year

of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 65 Second-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 7, at 3 p. m.

St. Thomas, W. I., papers please copy.

St. Thomas, W. I., papers picase copy.
QUICK—Wednesday merning, 4th inst., Dr. Theodore Quick, aged 50 years and 6 months.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from 8t. James M. E. Church, One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. and Madison-ave, on Friday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. Interment at Milton, N. Y.

BUSTING LOBGE, No. 655, F. and A. M.
BUSTINGN: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication at the Lodge rooms, corner One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth st. and Thirdave, on Friday morning, April 6, 1877, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Throdore Quick. Members of sater Lodges are invited to attend.
CHAS. F. PERICK, Secretary.

SYLTAN CHAPTER, No. 188, R. A. M.

are invited to attend. CYRUS O. HUBBELL, Master, CHAS. P. PEHECK, Secretary.

SYLTAN CHAPTER, No. 188, R. A. M. CAMPANIONS: You are hereby sun-noned to attend an emergent convocation at the rooms, corner of One-hundred and twenty-fourthest and Thirdave, on Friday morning, April 6, 187, at 5 c. the Theodore Luick. Members of state Chapters are invited to attend. CYRUS O. HUBBELL, H. P. (Altest.) W.M. H. STERLING, Secretary, TURN BULL—On Wednesday, April 4, 1877, at her residence, 67 West Forty-sixth-st., Mary, widow of James Turnbull, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth-st., near Sixthave, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

# Snecial Notices.

A Bleeting of the PAINT AND OIL TRADE is called for FRIDAY, APRIL 6, at 2 p. m., at the office of F. W. Devoe & Co., to take suitable action concerning the calamity which has occurred to Messis. John Jewett & Sons.

has occurred to Messis. John Jewett & Sons.

Biair's Phila.—The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheimatism. Box 34 phils. \$1.25, by mail. H. PLANTEN & SON, Agents, 224 Wilham M. New York. Sold by druggists.

Choice Rooms for Offices.—Only a few left, and to LET at LOW RATES in THE TRIBUNE BUILDING. CENTRAL SITUATION, GOOD ELEVATORS, running till after midnight, PERFECT LIGHT, BUILDING ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF, STEAM HEAT FREE.

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Apply at the TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

Apply at the TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

Post-Office Notice. The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, April 7, 1877, will close at this office on TUES. DAY at 6 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Newada, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 0:30 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Batavia, via Queenstown (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer most be specially addressed), and at 6:30 a. m., for France direct, by steamship Candia, via Havre; on THUESDAY at 11:30 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Climbin, via Pjumouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 9:30 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Climbin, via Pjumouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 9:30 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Climbin, via Pjumouth, of Europe, by attending the steamer must be specially addressed); and at 9 a. m., for Scotland and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 9 a. m., for Scotland and North of Ireland and at 11:30 a. m. for Europe, by steamship Rhime, via Southampton and Bremen, The steamships Newda, Eatavia, and Britannic do not taxe mails for Deumark, Sweiten, and Norway. The mails for Newsork April 12. The mails for the West Indice, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, leave New York April 12. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco April 25. T. L. JAMES, Postmasier, New-York, March 31, 1877.

Water Tight Cellurs and Asphalt work in all its branches.

# New-York, March 31, 1877. Water Tight Cellars and Asphalt work in all its branches, new Gravel Roofs put on and old ones repaired. Apply to MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT COMPANY. E. S. VAUGHAN, Treasuret, 103 Maiden-lane, N. Y Tweed's Story of His Flight

#### is given in this morning's SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

That "truth is stranger than fiction" need no longer be questioned after a perusal of Tweed's thrilling narrative. Chapters V., VI., and VII. of the new novel, "Black Spirite and White," are also given in this issue, besides the following: A Look at South Carolina ; Dr. Schliemann in Lendon ; Anna Dickinson at the Engle Theater; A Centenarian's Career; Dickinson at the Eagle Totaler, the "Young Folks;" The National Academy of Design; Humorous Paragraphs; Personals; Literary, Educational, Political, and General Notes; Choice Editorials from THE DAILY TRIBUNE; Full Reports of the Live Stock, Grain, Provision, Cotton, Wool, Dry Gooda and other Marketa, etc., etc. For country readers there ap pear: The Noteworthy Experience of a Veteran Potate Grower; Instructions for Cultivating a Pruit Garden; The Sudden Death of Weil-fed Cows; Chipping Horses Conden. 2041

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